

What is that man had not pursued his dream for independence? What if that president had not pursued his vision? What if?

My vision, and hopefully yours, is that we as families, as communities, as a nation, as a people, start working together as a unit. We, as a people, need to understand that as long as we have dreams, there is always room for reality—but if we keep fighting each other there will never be peace. If the notes were never written, there would never have been a song.

You and I are the future of this nation—let's not let it down. We need to look deep within ourselves and believe that as one person, we have the power to make a difference.

Our late president John F. Kennedy once said that "One person can make a difference . . . and each of us must try."

I challenge you to take your hopes and dreams for this nation and ignite the imagination of those around you. Your ideas may fan a flame and America will brighten. The light will grow because of you.

One writer has observed that: Rosa Parks was just one person. She said one word. She said it on December 1, 1955. She said it to a bus driver. The word was no. She said one word and a nation blushed. One word and a world talked. One woman said one word and 17,000 people walked.

Yes, "One person can make a difference . . . and each of us must try."

My vision is to illuminate a nation—one step at a time. In order to start this fire, I need you, my neighbor, to pass on the flame. America needs you to pass the flame. We, the citizens of the most powerful nation in the world, must become an international source of light, each person holding the flames of a dream, and then we as a nation can set a world on fire.

WEST VALLEY ACHIEVES SAFETY MILESTONE

HON. AMO HOUGHTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 15, 1995

Mr. HOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I'd like to extend my congratulations to the workers at the West Valley demonstration project in the 31st District of New York. They have completed 1 full year—over 2 million work hours—without losing 1 day due to a work related accident.

The West Valley demonstration project, created in 1980, is addressing both a local and national need for radioactive waste management technology.

At the project, the Department of Energy is developing and implementing technology to safely solidify the liquid high-level radioactive waste that is currently stored at the site.

When the project started in 1982, a team of 50 employees began building the team that has developed, installed, tested, and is now preparing for fully remote operation of a unique vitrification system.

By 1996, the system will begin solidifying the liquid high-level waste at the site into durable, solid glass suitable for safe storage and disposal.

West Valley's safety and technology achievements are a real tribute to western New York workers, and their dedication to quality and performance.

I join many others in congratulating the employees of the West Valley demonstration project for a job well done.

TRIBUTE TO LEE J. KAUPER, DIRECTOR OF THE FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT VETERANS HOSPITAL

HON. SUE W. KELLY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 15, 1995

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Lee J. Kauper—a resident of the 19th Congressional District—who will soon be retiring from his post as the director of the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Veterans Hospital in Montrose, NY. His contributions to those in and around his facility have been seemingly limitless.

Appointed director of the veterans hospital on June 2, 1991, he has promoted an active and innovative agenda. The Westchester County facility provides tertiary psychiatric care and primary medical services in conjunction with long-term care and substance abuse treatment. The 800-bed facility is the fifth largest public employer in the country with more than 1,400 full-time staff. And in excess of 70,000 outpatient visits are logged each year.

He has dedicated the better portion of his life to the service of his country, first as a member of our Nation's military and then later on as an administrator caring for our Nation's veterans.

Aside from these personal accomplishments, Mr. Kauper is an active member of his community—a member of the Peekskill Rotary Club, vice chair of the Federal Executive Board, a board member of the Combined Federal Campaign, a board member of the Peekskill Chamber of Commerce, a member of the Northern Metropolitan Hospital Association, a member of the American Legion Advisory Board, and the list goes on and on.

The America we all know and love is typified by the spirit of dedication to the preservation of the community. The idea of individual sacrifice has long been ingrained in our national identity, and its individuals such as Mr. Kauper, who so ably maintains this tradition.

Both the patients and staff of the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Veterans Hospital and the people of Westchester County have a great deal to be thankful for in having people such as Mr. Kauper preserving this ideal. In this spirit Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in offering my personal congratulations and heartfelt thanks to Mr. Kauper, not just as Members of Congress but as members of one community—America. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the friends, colleagues, and admirers of Lee Kauper, I hereby express my heartfelt appreciation for his years of service and recognize the joyous occasion of his retirement.

IN MEMORY OF ELIZABETH GLASER

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 15, 1995

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, Sunday was Mother's Day. I rise to honor the memory of Elizabeth Glaser, a brave and loving mother who led national efforts to call attention to pediatric AIDS.

Elizabeth went door to door in Congress to make the case for increased funding for pediatric AIDS research. Her moving speech at the Democratic Convention in New York inspired the Nation. Her relentless advocacy led to major increases in funding for pediatric AIDS research and congressional attention to pediatric AIDS prevention and patient care concerns.

Thursday, May 11, Members of Congress, administration officials, and pediatric AIDS advocates appeared before the Commerce Committee to present views on preventing HIV transmission from mothers to newborns. The hearing highlighted all that Elizabeth accomplished through her work. The focus of the hearing was to find ways to implement remarkable research findings from the National Institutes of Health [NIH] where researchers developed medical treatments to reduce from 25 to 8 percent the number of newborns infected by their mothers during pregnancy and delivery.

Elizabeth Glaser's advocacy had led to this research that will give thousands of infants the opportunity for a healthy life. We lost Elizabeth to AIDS last December. But her legacy is with us and is cause for honoring her memory on Mother's Day.

H.R. —, THE REGULATORY ACCOUNTING ACT OF 1995

HON. THOMAS J. BLILEY, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 15, 1995

Mr. BLILEY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing H.R. —, the Regulatory Accounting Act of 1995. The Regulatory Accounting Act of 1995 provides an important tool to understand the magnitude and impact of Federal regulatory programs on our economy. Currently, the executive branch and Congress devote a great deal of time and effort to prepare and debate the annual budget of the Federal Government. This budget determines how much money the Federal Government will collect and where it will spend the money. The budget for fiscal year 1995 is approximately \$1.5 trillion.

The Federal budget, however, fails to take into account the full impact of Federal programs on the U.S. economy. The Federal Government also imposes tremendous costs on the private sector, State and local governments and, ultimately, the public through ever-increasing Federal regulations. Some recent estimates place the compliance costs from Federal regulatory programs at over \$600 billion annually and project substantial growth even without new legislation. This amounts to \$6,000 per year per family. The costs are often hidden in increased prices for goods and services, loss of international competitiveness in the global economy, lack of investment in private sector job growth, and pressure on the ability of State and local governments to fund essential services, such as crime prevention and education.

The benefits of Federal programs are no doubt substantial. Lack of accountability and regulatory reform, however, has left many Federal programs inefficient or marginally productive. Unlike the private sector, where freedom of contract and free market competition